Occasional light rains, turning to flurries of snow.

GREAT BARGAINS

\$2 CAPS for \$1; \$1.50 CAPS for 75c. \$1 CAPS for 50c; 50c CAPS for 25c. No old style or taded goods.

\$1.77

For Men's all-wool Pants, that are worth \$3.50. Cut in good style.

97c

For Children's Pants, that have always sold for \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25.

\$3.98

For Boys' Victory Cassimere Long-Pant Suits, that are worth \$6 any place. Come and see us at

SWANN'S UTOPIA RECALLED.

New Trustee Appointed in a Case of Historic

Interest Involving Two Countries.

to and debts against an original estate of

2,500,000 acres in this State, southwestern

Virginia and Kentucky (now dwindled

down to 500,000 acres here) are involved in

a series of suits now amounting to more

than two million dollars in claims, over

which Hop. John R. Read, United States

attorney for the Eastern district of Penn-

sylvania (and successor as such to Robert

Randall, brother of the late Congressman

Samuel J. Randall), has just been appointed

temporary trustee. Briefly stated the case

James Swann, who became a most gallant

major-general under Washington, in the revolution, gave his whole fortune after

that terrible conflict to help meet the ex-

penses incurred; became destitute himself;

was granted by the House of Burgesses the

2,500,000 acres of land first alluded to above;

uable in promise; went to France in 1795 to interest noblemen in the Utopia he

hoped to found in the midst of these fruit-

ful forests: became intoxicated with the

extravagances of the French court, bor-

rowed money lavishly and was finally im-

prisoned for debts amounting to over \$200,-000, and kept confined in St. Pelagie for

over ten years, though provided with all the luxuries of an insolvent debtor of high

Twice his vast domain, all located in

what was then Virginia, was forfeited for taxes, but twice restored to the revolutionary hero by the grateful State. General Swann, finally released under a new French regime, fell dead in Paris of a broken heart,

because he could find none of those wh

had promised with wealth to aid his Utopia.

had promised with wealth to aid his Utopia. When Swann's death became known in Virginia the Legislature appointed John Peter Dumas, of Philadelphia, trustee for the French heirs, and he has been succeeded, in turn, by James, Josiah and Robert Randall, and finally by District Attorney Read, of Philadelphia, in conducting the Frenchmen's suit to recover what they loaned old General Swann. The suit is entitled Dumas against Duc de Monseigaon

entitled Dumas against Duc de Monseigno

Randall against Dressler, et al.

et al., Tocontre against Randall et al. and

EVA HAMILTON'S BABY.

Interesting Testimony in the Will Contest Case

at New York-Fatal Admissions.

New York, Jan. 21 .- The Surrogate's

Court, where Eva Hamilton is contesting

the same familiar faces, the women out-

numbering the men three to one. The in-

terest in "that baby" is the explanation

for this, and they heard considerable to

satisfy their interest. Counsel for

Eva stated that his client had re-

ceived a telegram that her mother

was dead, and that in order to

reach her home she must leave the court

at noon. They were, therefore, prepared to male concessions if the surrogate would

consent to her departure. Eva was then

called to the stand and the following read

to her: "It is admitted by the contestant that the child, which, the contestant testi-ties, was born in Pennsylvania on Nov. 19, 1888, was not the child of Robert Ray Ham-

ilton. It is admitted by the contestant that the child known as Beatrice Ray and

christened such at Atlantic City, N. J., and

child of Robert Ray Hamilton."

a respondent in this proceeding, is not the

"Did you hear that?" Asked the surrogate of Eva, "and is it so?"

"Yes," she replied, very faintly, and the

the court-room was disturbed by a considerable sensation which lasted several min-

utes. Thus the baby question was settled

for good and all. After further questioning

she admitted that her relations to Mann

were that of a mistress. She also admitted telling the bank officials that she was the

wife of Mann. She was plied with ques-

tions by the surrogate, opposing counsel

and her own counsel, contradicting herself

on material points, and, in some instances,

changing the nature of testimony previous-

ly given. Other witnesses were examined, and the case adjourned until to-morrow.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 21 .- The Detroit

boodle aldermen will escape without a

trial. Prosecuting Attorney Burroughs has

entered a nolle prosequi in the cases against President Jacob, of the Council, ex-Alder-men J. B. Lauder, Jas. Tierney and J. P. Martz. This settles it so far as the court is

concerned. Prosecuting Attorney Burroughs, who says he has been laboring with

the cases ever since he assumed the duties

Prizes Awarded Architects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The American So-ciety of Civil Engineers met to-day. One

hundred and fifty were present, with President Wm. P. Shim, of Pittsburg, in the

chair. The board of censors awarded the

Norman medal to John R. Freeman's theme

Experiments Relating to Hydraulics of

Fire Streams." The Rowland prize was awarded to "The Sibley Bridge," a joint paper by O. Chanute, John F. Wallace and W. H. Breithaupt. A new constitution and by-laws submitted by the committee on revision was adopted with slight changes.

Ten-Thousand-Dollar Dog Dead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Count Noble, the famous English setter by Nora and Count Windom, died in Sewickley to-day.

The session will continue to-morrow.

cases were accordingly nolle prossed.

Detroit's Boodle Aldermen.

for a widow's dower, was to-day filled with

his domain rich in

forests and other products val

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 21.—The title

Depart-*3:30 am, 6:30 am, 11:15 am, *3:25 pm, *6:40 Arrive-*7:00 am, *11:10 am, 11:00 am, 5:00 pm, *11:20 pm. CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION-BAST. Depart-*3:35 am, *7:05 am, 11:15 am, *3:20 pm Arrive-10:35 am, *11:10 am, 4:55 pm, *11:10 pm, *12:15 am. CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION-WEST,

PEORIA DIVISION-WEST. PEORIA DIVISION-EAST. ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Depart-*7:30 am, *11:20 am, 5:20 pm, *11:35 pr Arrive-*3:20 am, 10:35 am, *3:10 pm, *6:20 pm, For sickets and full information call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station,

ON AND AFTER JAN, 20,

C., H. & D. THOUSAND-MILE TICKETS Will be sold at the rate of

And will be accepted for passage between

CINCINNATI INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO, BUFFALO, SALAMANCA, TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR, CADILLAC,

THOUSAND OTHER POINTS. Tickets will be on sale \$5 City Ticket-Office. corner Illinois street and Ken neky avenue, Also, at Union Depot Ticket-Office. H. J. BHE N. General Agent.

WAS VERY MUCH DISGUSTED.

How a Female Victim of Land Speculation Deeded Back Her Purchase.

MAY'S LANDING. N. J., Jan. 24.-Eliza V. May, of New York city, some years ago, when Vineland was being boomed, bought a tract of fifteen acres of land from Charles K. Landis, the founder of the place, intending to become a settler. Upon making the purchase she moved to Vineland and began to improve her property, endeavoring to gain a livelihood by farming. After a short period of hard labor, during which she expended several hundred dollars on her purchase, the lady became discouraged, and she has recently sent the deed of her property back to Mr. Landis, who now resides in Philadelphia, and reconveyed it to him in rather a novel manner. The deed s recorded in the Atlantic county clerk's ffice and reads as follows:

Eliza V. May to Charles K. Landis, for the con-alderation of \$1 for the purpose of becoming a settler in the land of mosquitoes and vermin, in settler in the land of mosquitoes and vermin, in the great Vineland tract, among the one thou-sand poverty-stricken victims of a heartless speculation, together with my last \$1,000 spent in clearing, improving and fertilizing some fifteen acres of the hungry, sandy soil of Landis township or tract.

Suicide of an Actress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 .- Leocatia Harring ton, twenty-two years old, committed suicide, last night, in her fist in the Hanford apartment-house, No. 125 West Twenty-fourth street. She had carefully dressed reelf, lain down on a sofa and fired a bullet into her breast. Her father was silas W. Harrington, an officer in the navy At seven years of age she ran away from home and joined a circus in California. As she grew older she became well known as a 1-actress under the name of Leo Cotes. She traveled through the West and for a time was with Ford's Opera Company. Her mother impoverished herself in searching for the runsway, and finally found her in this city in 1884, and took her back home to Baltimore. She soon strayed away again, and since then has played with Daly's company and at the Casino. For five years, however, she has not been on the stage, but has led a wayward life. She had one son, seven years of age.

Oil-Covered Rivers Set on Fire. GRAFTON, W. Va., Jan. 21 .- The great pe of the Eureka Oil-field Company broke, et night, where it crosses Buffalo creek and when the break was discovered the creek and Monongahela river for twenty miles were covered with oil. After dark ome one fired the oil and the streams were soon on fire. Every object was visible for miles. Thousands of trees were killed and five bridges burned, including the great fron bridge at Pine Grove.

Two Officers Shot.

GARFIELD, Ark., Jan. 21. - Yesterday orning, at a point six miles southeast of Rogers, Ark., the constable of that place was shot and instantly killed, and deputy Sheriff Wright, of Pierce City, mortally wounded by two brothers named Shepherd, rest for a murderous assault committed near Pierce City some months ago. One of noted line, and his owner. B. F. Wilson, the Shepherds was arrested this morning had several times been offered \$10,000 for formation.

The Vice-president—The Chair, from his

SENATE IS STILL IN A TANGLE

Yesterday's Session Prolonged Till Midnight in Efforts to Approve the Record.

Obstructive Tactics of the Minority in the Lower House Followed by Senators Gorman, Eustis, Vest and Other Democrats.

Lively Tilt Between the Representatives of Louisiana and Massachusetts.

Frank Admission by the Vice-President-The Filibusters Given a Taste by Mr. Blair of What They May Expect at Any Time.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

The Majority Still in the Power of the Mi nority-Only One Remedy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-It is doubtful if the situation in the Senate has ever been more hopelessly tangled than it appeared to be at 9 o'clock to-night. There were few external evidences of the real state of the case to the unpracticed eye, for matters seemed to be proceeding in the usual routine fashion-a Senator was reading in a monotonous tone of voice from long columns of printed clippings, and no one of his dozen colleagues who retained their seats in the Senate chamber appeared to be paying him the slightest attention, and there were no signs of the bitter struggle that is going on. The Democratic Senators publicly deny they are filibustering in practicing the tactics inaugurated for the first time to-day in the Senate, though a frequent resort in the House when there is a disposition on the part of the minority to prevent the accomplishment of a purpose obnoxious to them. There can be no doubt that the Republican Senators generally were taken by surprise by the adoption of the plan of debating at length the question of approval of the journal. Of course it was expected by the more experienced leaders that issue would be taken with the journal in its statement of fact this morning, but it was supposed that the objection would be really to the fact, and there was little anticipation that the simple corrective measures allowed by the rules would be used to consume the time of the Senate to the exclusion of the closure rule and everything else.

In some quarters there was at first a disposition to condemn the Vice-president for his accidental slip yesterday in connection with the motion to take up the closure resolution, for it was upon the recital of that matter in the journal that the Democrats this morning based their attacks. But as the day wore on it was made sparent that any other statement of fact in the journal would have served the purpose quite as well, although not cloaking the main purpose in the same degree. Just how long the present state of affairs will continue can hardly be conjectured. If the old customs regulating debate are to be observed there is nothing to prevent the Democrats from talking from now until the 4th of March upon the question of approving the journal of Jan. 20, or if they uld tire on that subject they may turn their attention to the question of the correctness of the journal of the 21st of January, or of some subsequent day, and discuss

it to their hearts' content. The ostensible hope of the Republican managers lies in their expectation that, if they can succeed in preventing an adjournment, the Democratic orators, worn out with so much continuous talk, will finally succumb. But of this there is little hope for the Democrats feel confident of their ability, by a skillful management of their powers and the use of relays of Senators in rest and duty, in talking away and emerg-ing in good condition at the end of this Congress. The feeling is deepening on the Republican side of the chamber that there is but one key to the situation, and that key is in the possession of the Vice-president. This means, in plain English, that to break the dead-lock otherwise than by an ignominious defeat on the closresolution and elections Vice-president must come to rescue of the majority by a ruling which would destroy, in a measure, as has, indeed, been the case with some other rulings made recently, some of the time-honored traditions of the Senate as to the rights of individual Senators as opposed to the rights of the majority, even though it parliamentary law. It is not possible now to predict what form this ruling will take, supposing that it is called forth and that the Vice-president is willing to undertake his part, but it is conjectured that it may follow an appeal to the presiding officer, from a Republican Senator, to close debate and bring the Senate face to face with the real question at issue-the closure-on the ground that it is a matter of even higher privilege than the approval of a journal, inasmuch as it concerns the rules under which all legislative bodies must do bus-

Signs that something outside the usual order and unexpected appeared when Senator Blair, who acted as the presiding officer to-night, refused to entertain points by Senator Gray and directed him to take his seat. The Democratic surprise at the conduct of the presiding officer was manifested in their declaration "That is outrageous." Moreover, there was a spirit manifested by Senator Blair, more in the tone than in the substance of his rulings, that carried to the minority unpleasant forebodings of what might occur should that Senator be in the chair when an opportunity presents itself to the majority to interpose some motion or suggestion intended to relieve the situation. No other significant features had developed up to midnight, when the Senate adjourned.

FROM MORN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Long Session of the Senate, Caused by Fi ibustering Tactics of the Minority. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-After prayer in the Senate this morning the Secretary commenced to read the journal of yesterday. When he got through the record of the morning business Mr. Gorman requested that the Secretary read the remainder of the journal more slowly. The Secretary

"On motion of Mr. Aldrich that the Senate resume consideration of the resolution to amend the rules as to limitation of debate it was determined in the affirmative, when, of his position, appeared before Judge Chambers this morning and moved for a nolle prosequi. Judge Chambers concurred in the motion of Mr. Burroughs, and the on motion of Mr. Aldrich, the Senate ad

Mr. Gorman-I move to strike out the last clause read by the Secretary as to the motion of Mr. Aldrich, "It was determined in the affirmative." He made the motion, he said, because that had not occurred. The journal was not correct in that particular. No Senator, whether in the majority or minority, could for a moment submit to permitting an entry to be made that a question had been carried when the vote was

not put and announced. Mr. Aldrich was willing to concede that the Vice-president had not declared the motion carried, and he had no objection to the motion to amend the journal. He would at 11 o'clock, when the morning our expired, move that the Senate proceed to consideration of the resolution, and then there could be no question as to the exact rights and status of all parties con-

Mr. Sherman-Not being here when the decision was made, I ask the presiding of-

own recollection, supported by the Con-gressional Record, is of the opinion that while putting the question on the motion made by the Senator from Rhode Island he did not formally declare the vote as car-ried, though he stated that the yeas ap-peared to have it, and he will therefore

peared to have it, and he will therefore again submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. Harris—That is the exact fact.

Mr. Sherman—Then I do not hesitate for a moment to vote to correct the journal.

The Vice-president—The Chair will state, in addition, that after the matter was called to his attention yesterday afternoon he refreshed his memory and referred to the Congressional Record this morning, with the result appounced. with the result announced.

MASSACHUSETTS ARRAIGNED BY LOUISIANA. After a long discussion Mr. Eustis took the floor and spoke at length against the elections bill. Regarding the provisions of the bill concerning the petition signed by one hundred citizens of a locality, Mr. Eustis said that under it one hundred ignorant negroes in the State of Lousiana (perhaps ex-convicts of the penitentiary)
could decide the momentons question of
whether the people themselves should conduct and regulate their elections, or
whether those elections should be turned
over to Republican returning officers. The
bill, Mr. Eustis declared, was aimed at Southern communities and Southern States. It was intended to revive, reorganize and rehabilitate the Republican party in the South. It was in-tended as a second reconstruction measure, and it deserved the failure of the first reconstruction measure. It would utterly fail of its purpose in the State of Louisiana, for the negroes would turn their backs upon it and would say that they wanted no agitation or contention; that they wanted no conflict with their white friends and neighbors, and that they did not expect to realize the impossible dream of governing the white race.

Mr. Eustis referred to the Boston riot against the execution of the fugitive slave law, and said that never in any Southern State, though the provocation had been terrible, had there been such an exhibition of fierce, determined and relentless opposition to federal law as that in Massachusetts. And that riot, he said, had been carried on, not by the scum of Boston, not by on, not by the scum of Boston, the hoodlums of Boston, but was headed by the first and leading citizens. And yet, the face of that record, the Senator from Massachusetts was constantly arraigning and condemning Southern com-munities and Southern States. He reminded Mr. Hoar also of the establishment of a Know-nothing government in the State of Massachusetts, in 1854-5, on the principle and proclaimed determina-tion that no man who worshiped God in a Catholic Church or who was born abroad should hold office in the State of Massa-

The elections bill, Mr. Eustis continued. was the measure which the Senator from Massachusetts offered to the capitalists of the North. It was the measure which he offered to the Southern people who are now engaged in their industrial pursuits. He told that Senator that in 1876 Southern Senators had honestly and patriotically tendered their conservative votes to save the people of the North and the people of the South from the then impending catastrophe. In the same spirit they now tendered to Mr. Hoar these same conservative votes, and begged him to accept them. [Applause in the galleries.]

LOUISIANA EXCORIATED BY HOAR. Mr. Hoar replied to what he termed the diatribe and philippic of the Senator from Louisiana against the Senator who in part represented her. He thought it the most extraordinary spectacle (he would not say for impudence or insolence, but for colossa. assurance) that he had ever witnessed Considering the history of the Senator's own State and that even that State bad spewed him out of her mouth he Mr. Hoar thought that exhibition a pretty remarkable one. Philip Sheridan, long before his death, when in command of the Department of the South, had declared that more men had been mural for it the State of Louisians for their political opinions than had fallen on both sides during the Mexican war. It was a State whose annals were known, and were known only by its terrible and bloody history. Thousands and tens of thousands of infamies, and cruelties, and crimes had been committed

Mr. Hoar was speaking with much vehe-mence and display of temper, and was grad-ually moving from his own desk towards the center aisle, while Mr. Eustis, feigning apprehension, gradually moved backward toward the western range of seats. This pantomime was greeted with laughter from the galleries, which the Vide-president suppressed with the threat that if the offense were repeated the galleries would be cleared. Mr. Hoar, when be became aware of what had created amusement in the galleries, moved back to his own seat and from

there concluded his remarks. Mr. Carlisle addressed himself directly to the question of the proceedings of yester-day and of the motion to correct the journal. He had faith that the laws and tradition of legislative assemblies in this free country would be respected everywherein the chair and on the floor. The utmost extent to which a presiding officer had ever gone was to hold that dilatory and obtained; not that the freedom of debate be destroyed or abridged people should be denied the right to be heard on the proposition on which they were to vote, but simply that time should not be wasted by motions made for the purpose of delay and obstruction. Beyond that Mr. Carlisle said no presiding officer had ever yet gone; and beyond that no legislative body sitting in the Capitol had ever authorized him to go.

Mr. Vest gave as a justification of his addressing the Senate now the fact that the shadow of the closure rule rested on all that Senators might do and say now. There was a tension, he said, not only in the chamber, but throughout the country -an extreme tension brought about by the intimation that the time was rapidly approaching in the Senate of the United States when the presiding officer would under some general and nebulous parliamentary law, declare that debate was ended, and that freedom of speech had ceased to exist in the Senate of the United

Mr. Edmunds asked Mr. Vest when he would think that there had been sufficient eedom on the pending bill. Mr. Vest-Not until every Senator who desires to speak upon it has been heard. Mr. Edmunds-The pending question has been, all day, on amending a particular paragraph of the journal of yesterday's proceedings. Now three-fourths, if not nine-tenths, of the debate to-day has been entirely on a different question. Does the Senator mean to say that that is fairly and ionestly legitimate.

VEST'S APOLOGY FOR FILIBUSTERING. Mr. Vest-Yes; a thousand times yes, under the circumstances. We are told here. if not in direct terms, by inferences irresistible and inevitable, that we are to have a closure rule. We can taste it in the surrounding atmosphere. All these corridors are full of it, and the public press is full of it. When it is to come we cannot tell. may be in an hour, it may be in a day, or it may be in a week. That rests entirely with the majority in this chamber. Are we not, then, to avail ourselves of every opportunity under parliamentary rules to address the people of the United States in regard to a bill which, we think, not only affects but attacks the fundamental doctrine of constitutional liberty in this country. I make no excuse for speaking on the whole subject, in view of the attitude of the Republican party, and especially in view of the action of the presiding officer last evening, when a Senator [Mr. George], exhausted, asked the poor privilege that a brother Senator [Mr. Butler] should read an extract in order to relieve him, when that poor privilege was denied him, on the objection of a Republican Senator [Mr. Aldrich], and when that objection was sustained by the Chair. Never before in my twelve years' service have I seen that done. Never before have the ordinary rules of courtesy been violated in order to carry out a supposed political exigency. Mr. Vest went on to give a review of the debates in the Senate at the time the closure

rule was proposed, and when it was opposed g republicans, and he also que from Mr. Hoar's article in the Youths' Com-panion, of Boston, of Nov. 13, 1890, in which [Continued on Second Page.]

House Left Without a Quorum by the Minority Marching Out of the Chamber.

Fitting Climax to Another Day Marked by Outrageous Conduct on the Part of Brigadier Mills of Texas and His Lieutenants.

Mr. Reed Compelled to Enforce the Rule in Relation to Dilatory Motions.

Great Coolness Exhibited by the Speaker When Goaded by Taunts of the Obstructionists-His Position Defended by McKinley.

OUTRAGEOUS FILIBUSTERING.

Mills and His Subordinates Spend Anothe Day in Defying the Speaker. Washington, Jan. 21.—There was no demand in the House, this morning, for the reading of the journal in full, but when the reading of that document in its condensed form had been concluded Mr. Mills of Texas objected to its approval, and stated that he desired to debate the question. At the same moment Mr. McKinley was on his feet with a demand for the previous ques-

was recognized by the Speaker. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky made the point that there was no quorum present. The Speaker replied that the vote would elicit the fact as to whether or not a norum was in attendance, and the Clerk

proceeded to call the roll. The previous question was ordered, and Mr. Mills of Texas claimed the floor, and his claim was recognized by the Speaker. Thereupon Mr. Mills vielded the floor to Mr. Bland, who said that he understood that a resolution was to be reported from the committee on rules to limit debate upon the appropriation bills. He wished to offer to that resolution an amendment. That amendment was that a certain day should be fixed for consideration of the Senate silver bill.

The Speaker said that the pending question was upon the approval of the journal. Mr. Bland-I suppose the Speaker intends to throttle this bill, either in the committee or in the House. | Cheers on the Democratic

Mr. Bland then read his proposed substitute, making the free-comage silver bill a continual order from and after Jan. 27. He should, he said, insist upon that motion until the 4th of March.

Mr. Rogers of Arkansas said the Democrats wanted a fair administration of the rules, which the Speaker had himself made, "Whenever," he said, indicating the Speaker, "you or any other gentleman, and you especially, because you hold the third highest place in the gift of the people, violate the rules, you are a revolutionist. You de-stroy the dignity of the high station you are called upon to fill." [Loud cheers on the Democratic side.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois-How much onger is the House to be subjected to this disorder! How much longer is the House to sit and hear the Speaker insulted day after day? Hereafter these insulting words will be taken down.

The Speaker-The Chair desires to say the House that one reason why be expects that in due time his services to this country will be appreciated [derisive laughter on the Democratic side and applause on the Republican is because of the virulent attacks that have been made upon him, the personal nature and character of which this House can understand. |Republican applause. The Chair has endeavored at Il times to administer the rules of this House as he understood them, and as the House has sustained his decisions the Chair will continue so to do as long as he occupies the exalted position to which he has been elected by the House of Representatives. Republican applause.]

MILLS GROWS INSOLENT. Mr. Mills of Texas said the Chair had not given to the House or to the country any reason for his decision yesterday, relative to the approval of the journal, but he had simply informed the House that "I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth let no dog bark." [Democratic applause and Republican derisive laughter.] Mr. Mills asserted that the records of this body could be searched and that no instance could be found where a Speaker had ever refused to where the law was mandatory upon him.

The Speaker-The gentleman's time has Mr. Mills-I will continue to-morrow

morning. The journal was approved-yeas, 155; nays, 118-152 Republicans voting. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the rules committee, reported the resolution providing that the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the District of Columamendments at 5 o'clock, and moved the previous question on its adoption. Obection was made, but the previous question was ordered-yeas, 146; nays, 116. Mr. Bland proceeded to argue in favor of his proposition to fix Tuesday next for consideration of the free coinage bill, when he was called to order by the Speaker, on the ground that he was discussing a matter

irrelevant to the pending question.

Mr. Bland-Nobody else has called me to order, and the Chair has no right to do so. I intend to press this bill at every oppor-The Speaker—The gentleman can see at once that he cannot debate a matter that is

not up.
Mr. Bland-Anything that pertains to the resolution is subject to debate. The Speaker-Only under the circumstances that the recommendation is to recommit, with proper instructions. Mr. Bland, with an astonished air-Only under proper instructions. The Speaker seems to be restive to certain gentlemen, and especially to gentlemen interested in the silver bill. I remember that in the last session the Speaker refused to recognize me upon that question. I understand what the animus of the Speaker is, and I want to offer an amendment that is germane to this debate, and to which nobody but the Speaker has made an objection.

committee on rules for bringing in the resolution, and Mr. Cannon defended its Mr. McComas of Maryland said the majority of the House would rule, and, in the face of all obstruction, would support a brave and manly administration which had stood by the banner of Republican rule. It would stand by the banner until the gavel fell on the 4th of March, and it would go to the country and invoke its just judgment as to its conduct.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee attacked the

MAJORITY POSITION STATED BY M'KINLEY. Mr. McKiuley of Ohio said that it was manifest to the House and to the country that the minority intended to resort to every obstructive tactic in order to stop all legislation by Congress until it should be settled that a certain bill now pending in the Senate should be laid aside or defeated. These tactics were not new. The Democrate had in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses practiced the same methods. The contest to-day was the same contest of ten years ago, though it was presented in a different form. The minority now said that no business should be done in the House, not even the passage of the appropriation bills, unless the Republican side of the chamber should turn its back upon the elections bill to secure the con-

turn its back upon a law providing for an honest vote. The majority would stay here until the clock struck 12 on the 4th of March in order to put upon the statute books a law to preserve the integrity of elections. [Republican applause.]

Gentlemen on the other side had been violent in their abuse of the Speaker. He [Mr. McKialey] could not cope with those gentlemen in the line of their denunciations. If he could, he would not, and he would not if he could. [Republican applause.] Never before in the history of the government had any public man received government had any public man received such bitter assaults as had been heaped up-on the Speaker of this House. Several Democrats-And they are de-

Mr. McKinley—Whatever criticism is de-served by the gentleman who presides over this House is shared by every one of his colleagues on this side. [Republican applause.] Never has a parliamentary decision been made by the Speaker that has not met the approval of the majority of the

Mr. Springer—How about the country?
Mr. Bland—How about the silver bill?
Mr. McKinley—We understand about the silver bill. The action of the Speaker was for the moment reversed by the majority, but the majority ultimately affirmed it, and gentlemen on your side helped to do it. You say we lost the election. So we did; but we are the agents of the popular will until the 4th of March next, and we propose to carry out our trust. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Bland moved to recommit the resolu-

tion, with instructions to the committee on rules to report a resolution discharging the committee on coinage, weights and measures from further consideration of the silver bill, and further providing that that bill shall be made a special order for the 27th of

A point of order against the resolution was sustained by the Chair. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee then moved to Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania raised the tion on the approval of the journal, and he point that the motion was a dilatory one

and not in order.
Mr. McMillin said that the reading of his motion would show that it was not a dil-atory one. It was read, and proved to be an instruction to the committee to report a District of Columbia appropriation bill, and for allowing two days for its consider-

The Speaker sustained Mr. Bayne's point f order, making the following statement. "The Chair thinks it apparent from the whole course of proceedings to-day that the motion was a dilatory one and so rules. The Chair regrets to exercise the power, but exercises it, believing his duties en-Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer and others protested against the ruling, but the Speak-

er refused to entertain their appeal and also ruled out of order a motion by Mr. Springer to adjourn.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll forthwith on the adoption of the resolution reported by Mr. Cannon, and it resulted: The House finally went into committee

of the whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After debate the com ittee rose and reported the bill to the While the roll was being called on an amendment the body of the Democrats left the hall, leaving but a bare half dozen of their members in position. The result of this move was that no quorum voted, and, the Speaker being unable to note a quorum,

OPPOSED TO THE POOL

the House adjourned.

Vigorous Attack on the Western Traffic As sociation by Congressman Anderson,

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. - Representative Anderson of Kansas is after the railroad pool which has recently been formed, and is, incidentially, ready to take the scalp of Senator Cullom and his interstate-commerce associates. Mr. Anderson introduced lengthy resolution in the House yesterday calling upon the interstate-commerce committee to furnish information concerning the Western Traffic Association, recently formed to pool the business of most of the ratiroads west of Chicago. He was asked to-day what the purpose of his resolution was. "Of course, the Interstate-commerce Commission was created to deal with such abuses," said he, "but the fact is they will not attempt to interfere with that huge pool. So, as a member of Congress, I have a right to have the pool investigated, and to show up the methods of the thieves and robbers who are parties to it. Inside of five years some of them will be inside the penitentiary. Under this pooling agreement if an agent comes to me and says he is with the Chicago & Rock Island, he misrepresents the fact, for under the pooling arrangement the agents represent the pool nstead of the companies. It is merely a plan for cutting off competition.

Mr. Anderson's attention was directed the recent report of Senator Culiom's interstate-commerce committee, which authorized the pooling of business but not of that the most vicious features of pooling were avoided by limiting the pool to traffic and not to earnings. "But it is all the same thing," said Mr. Anderson, "for if two peo-ple go into partnership and divide on one part of the business they must eventually divide on the whole. Traffic and earnings are so intimately connected that the line cannot be drawn between a pool on one and an anti-pool on the other. A pooling of one will result in the pooling of both. I am not familiar with the Cullom amendment, but as to the general principle that a poin one branch of the business means a po throughout there is no doubt.' Mr. Anderson's assault on the traffic asso-

ciation comes at the very time when the presidents are most anxious that Congress should help them by and amending and relaxing the anti-pooling clause of the interstate law.

Maniac in a Church. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.-During mass, last night, a maniac, calling himself Patrick, took possession of St. Paul's Cathedral here. He obstinately held the worshipers of the great church interior all evening, and at this morning's early mass was especially violent. At 10 o'clock it was decided that the ultra-religious devotee should be removed, and two of Pitts-burg's "finest" walked in on Patrick. He came meekly enough to the front gate, but then made up his mind the policemen should accompany him back to the altar. The latter strenuously objected, but the stalwart lunatic picked the two men up as f they had been boys, and dragged them back into the church. He was finally removed by a detachment, after holding the

Cathedral for eighteen hours, and is now

under lock and key.

Historian Bancroft's Remains Laid at Rest. WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21.—The burial of the late George Bancroft took place this forenoon. The funeral party reached here at 6:45 A. M. The casket was taken to the baggage-room, where hundreds of people viewed it and the magnificent floral tributes, which included those from the Emperor of Germany, the President, the Vicepresident, Chief-justice Fuller and many others. Accompanying the remains were Mr. John C. Bancroft, son of the deceased; Col. Alexander Bliss, step-son, and Mr. A. Taylor. At 10:30 a procession was formed and the remains were taken to Rural Cemetery and interred in the family lot. Mean-while the bells were tolled and in the public schools exercises commemorative of the dead historian were held.

Miners Injured by an Explosion. ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 21.-An explosion of a stick of giant powder at the Sampson mine seriously injured five men. A man by the name of Miller was blown through the roof of the engine-house into the air fifty feet distant, but will recover. The loss to the mine is estimated at \$4,000. Several accidents of this kind have occurred of late on the range through carelessness.

Injured by a Natural-Gas Explosion. WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 21.—This morning an explosion of natural gas occurred at to him and told him he could make some stitutional rights of American citizens. | the residence of Mrs. J. B. Miller, near | money buying silver; that he | Littler | was | left | was | left | left | left | was | left |

KILLED THEIR OWN MEASURE

No Hope for the Unlimited Free-Coinage Bill Now Pending in the House.

Alleged Action of Senators in Speculating in Bullion Before the Fate of the Measure Was Determined Has Lessened Its Friends.

Senator Vest's Disclosures to the Committee Investigating the Silver Pool.

Official Action of the State Department on the Death of King Kalakana-Our Relations with Hawaii Not Imperiled by the Event.

WILL KILL FREE COINAGE.

Disclosures Before the Silver Pool Inquiry Committee Will Imper!! the Measure. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- If there is needed anything to definitely strangle the Senate free-coinage bill in the House the testimony of Senator Vest before the silver pool investigating committee to-day was sufficient. Senator Vest explained the action of Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania in voting for free coinage. The action of the Pennsylvania Senator at the time he cast his vote for free coinage was the subject of great surprise and created much comment as he was the only Republican east of the Allegheny mountains who expressed himself in favor of free coinage and against resolution providing for the reading of the | the wishes of constituents. Senator Vest said to-day that Senator Cameron told him that about the time the Senate passed the free-coinage ball, probably it was after he had been speculating in silver bullion, that he had accepted the services of the Hon. D. Littler, of Illinois in his transactions in Wall street. It is believed that further inquiries by the committee will demonstrate that a number of Senators were interested in silver bullion before the free-coinage bill went to the House.

The announcement that Senator Cameron had been speculating in bullion created profound surprise, and almost a sensation Senator Cameron is a very wealthy man, and it was believed that he would not speculate in any commodity the price of which was to be fixed by legislation upon which he was to have a vote. There might have been other men who would speculate upon the favorable or unfavorable action of Congress on a measure, but no one could be found to believe that Senator Cameron would do it. The disclosure made by the testimony of Senator Vest had a very perceptible effect among the free-coinage men in the House. Many of them, after hearing it, announced that they would, under no consideration, vote for a free-coinage bill in this Congress, and they added the further statement that if the House passed this bill, in view of the action of Senators in speculating in silver bullion, they would involve the Republican party in a scandal; that the silver pool would be made an issue in the campaign of 1892, and in many localities it would bring open the party untold embarrassments if the bill becomes a law. No one will now believe but that there are men in the House who are interested in silver bullion deals. At any rate there seems to be good reason for believing that the mercenary ambition of some Senators gave the measure success in the upper branch of

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. Representative Dockery of Missouri, who introduced the resolution of investigation, was the first witness before the committee. Mr. Dockery said he had no personal knowledge of speculation by Senators or Representatives. He had heard no Congressman say he was interested in any silver pool, but had heard a Senator say that a Senator or member-he could not remember which -was implicated. Senator Vest, Mr. Dockery admitted, after some hesitation, was the man who made the remark.

Chairman Dingley sald Senators Vest and Cullom had asked to be summoned. Mr. Dockery stated to the committee, in response to inquiry, that he introduced the resolution calling for an investigation masmuch as it was alleged in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that a Democratic Represeptative from Missouri was interested in a silver pool. He further stated that he had made an investigation on his own account. and was convinced that the statement, so far as it related to a Missouri Democrat.

was wholly untrue.
Francis J. Newlands, of Nevada, testified that he had made a little money out of silver speculation. One friend was associated with him. Mr. Newlands testified that no Senator. Representative or officer of the government was interested with him. directly or indirectly, in any silver speculation, and he knew nothing beyond the newspaper rumors of any persons drawing pay from the government being interested in silver speculation. He knew nothing of the holding of bullion in New York. Joseph K. Rickey, of Fulton, Mo., testified that he was a banker, and last spring had purchased silver for speculation, believing there would be legislation and that the price of silver would advance. No one was interested with him, and he knew nothing of speculation by others.

Senator Vest, who had asked to be heard. took the stand: He said, in part: "I simply want to say that for some weeks I have heard it said around the corridors that ! was implicated in some way with the socalled silver pool. I want to say that, neither directly nor indirectly, did I ever at any time have any interest in silver, and that I knew nothing whatever about it of my own knowledge, and, so far as I am concerned, all stories abour silver specula-tion are absolutely without the shadow of a "Did any person ever, in conversation

with you, say anything about being interested in silver speculation!" Answer-Well, one of my colleagues told me very frankly, after the resolution for an investigation was introduced, I think that he was interested. This resolution, of course, excited some comment among Missourians, it being said that a Missouri Senator or Representative was concerned; and in connection with that matter, one of my colleagues said he had bought silver. I am pretty positive he said it was after the bill was voted on. He said he did not think he had done anything wrong, and he would make that statement before the committee. It was Senator Cameron. I wish to say that I did not come here to involve anybody, but merely to answer any questions. Mr. Cameron said to me, after the vote on the bill had been had in the Senate—he voted for free coin-age—that he had bought and sold silver, and he thought he had as much right to do that as to buy corn and wheat, or any other commodity. His action, the Senator said, had not been influenced by his interests, because it was after the thing was over. He said he had nothing to conceal Mr. Cameron said he bought it after the legislation was passed in the Senate; that David T. Littler managed the matter for him. Mr. Cameron said Mr. Littler came